The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864. NO. 63

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY CENTS.

RATES FOR MAILING.

Single copies 5 cents. Six months FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Three months EIGHT DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the North Carolinian:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	18 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 50
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged two dollars a square for every insertion.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in the Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Confederate Government.

Jeffers on Davis of Mississippi, President.
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice Pres'd
J P Benjamin, of Louisiana, Sec'y of State.
James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War
C G Memminger of South Carolina Sec'y the Treasury
S R Mallory of Florida Sec'y of the Navy.
George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.
J H Reagan of Texas Postmaster General.
The President serves six years.

SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will commence on the 18th of the present month (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire. Also a list of the members elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascertained.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker,	1870	J. W. C. Watson,	1870
Robert Jemison,	1868	Albert G. Brown,	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W. Johnson,	1870	——,	1870
Chas. B. Mitchell,	1868	——,	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas M Baker,	1870	W m. A. Graham,	1870
A E M ax well,	1866	Wm. T. Dortch,	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson,	1870	James L. Orr,	1868
Benj. H. Hill,	1866	Robt. W. Barnwell,	1868
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
——,	1870	——,	1870
H. C. Burnett,	1868	Landon C. Haynes,	1868
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow,	1868	W. S. Oldham,	1868
Thos. J. Semmes,	1866	Lewis T. Wigfall,	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R. M. T. Hunter,	1868	Allen T. Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1. Thos. J. Foster,
2. Wm. R. Smith,
3. W. R. W. Cobb,
4. M. H. Cruikshanks,
5. Francis S. Lyon,
6. W. P. Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L. Pugh,
9. J. S. Dickinson,

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA

1. St. George Rogers,
2. R. B. Hilton,

GEORGIA

1. Julian Hartridge,
2. W. E. Smith,
3. Mark H. Blanford,
4. Clifford Anderson,
5. [illegible]nake,
6. J. H. Echols,
7. James M. Smith,
8. George N. Lester,
9. H. P. Bell,
10. Warren Akin.

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1. Chas. J. Villere,
2. Chas. M. Conrad,
3. Duncan E. Kenner,
4. Lucien J. Dupre,
5. Henry Marshall,
6. John Perkins, jr.,

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. A. Orr,
2. W. D. Holder,
3. Isaac Welsh,
4. Henry C. Chambers,
5. Otho R. Singleton,
6. Ethel Barksdale,
7. J. T. Lampkin.

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the next Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. W. N. H. Smith,
2. R. R. Bridges,
3. J T. Leach,
4. Thos. C. Fuller,
5. Josiah Turner, jr.,
6. John A. Gilmer,
7. Saml. H. Christian,
8. James G. Ramsey,
9. B. S. Gaither,
10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Jas. H. Witherspoon,
2. W. Porcher Miles,
3. Lewis M. Ayer,
4. W. D. Simpson,
5. James Farrow,
6. W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. B. Heiskell,
2. Wm. G. Swan,
3. A. S. Colyar,
4. John P. Murray,
5. H. S. Foote,
6. E. A. Keeble,
7. James McCullum,
8. Thos. Menees,
9. J. D. C. Atkins,
10. John V. Wright,
11. David M. Currin,

TEXAS.

1. John A. Wilcox,
2. Claiborne G. Herbert,
3. A. M. Branch,
4. Frank R. Sexton,
5. J. E. Raylor,
6. S. H. Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

1. R. L. Montague,
2. Robt. H. Whitefield,
3. William C. Wickman,
4. Thos. S. Gholson,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. John Goode, jr.,
7. Wm. C. Rives,
8. A. D. C. De Jarnette,
9. David Funston,
10. F. W. M. Holliday,
11. John B. Baldwin.
12. Walter R. Staples,
13. Fayette McMullen,
14. Samuel Miller,
15. Robert Johnston,
16. Charles W. Russell.

Government of North Carolina.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid do George Little, Wake. do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Aid on Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Henry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford Quartermaster
Captain Henry Dowd Edgcombe, do
James H Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Gen., Roll of Honors.
William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

Judicial

SUPREME COURTS.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges. Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General. Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Judges—John L Bailey, Bunbcombe, Romulus M Saunders, Wake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osborne, Mecklenburg, George Howard, Wilson, Robert B Gilliam, Granville, William M Shipp, Henderson.

SOLICITORS.—1st Circuit, Jesse J. Yates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Grave; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th, Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin. 7th Circuit, William P Byan, n. 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Asa Briggs, Martin, Judge. George V Strong Wayne Attorney, W N Watson, raven, Clerk. Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—E B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Dick, Guilford Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Aldridge Johnston, J R Hargrave Vason, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Patterson, Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford, Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.—Hon. Thos Ruffin, Alamance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon. David L Swain, President. Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh.

Rev. W J Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist).

Rev —— is President of Davidson College, (Presbyterian).

Maj. W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city county or parish in which such impressment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartially (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressment officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property impressed, whether the absolut ownership or the temporary use thereof is acquire

SEC. 2. That the officer or person pressing property, as aforesaid shall [illegible] said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent, said compensation as hereinbefore required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the apparatement provided for in the 1st section of this act, shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken chosen as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties, as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation thereof, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order direct the proper subordinate officer, authorize said property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as milecage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioner within ten days after request so to do by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications, as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provided that the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an equavilent in damages.

SEC. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulated by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

"SEC. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct."

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL & Armory, November 12, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

WANTED ONE HUNDRED MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen, for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given that recruits to the number of one hundred NON-CONSCRIPTS will be received for this service. Such recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain. Bridles, saddles, halters and saddle-blankets furnished by the government, or if the recruit comes provided with them, he will paid for them a fair valuation. Apply to Major MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lt. Col. C. S. A. Comd'g Post.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS

DALTON, April 16.—Northern dates to the 13th have been received.

The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th, with delegates from nearly every county. Tom Nelson made an explanation of his compromise with Jeff. Davis—denounced the acts of the President as unconstitutional, and regarded them as in violation of the Constitution. Wm. Hickskel was elected President. Dan'l Erenhett made a speech, danouncing apostates in the bitterest terms, and said a combination of politicians against the administration exists in strong force. Andy Johnson made a speech, declaring negroes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long enough; that slavery was already dead, and that if there was no slavery there would be few traitors.

Washington papers of the 12th state that railroad bridges over the Potomac have been destroyed by the freshet, but have been replaced.

New Orleans advices say a large side-wheel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston getting in 4,000 stand of arms.

New York advices of the 12th say it is reported that Bishop McCleskey has been appointed Archbishop of New York, and Bishop Spaulding, of Baltimore.

The steamer Virginia, of Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived.

The Danish Conference met on the 12th of April.

Consols 91 3-8. Cotton dull and unchanged.

The steamer City of New York was wrecked at the entrance of Queenstown harbor by running on a rock, and will prove a total loss.

The Prussians attempted to carry Duppel by storm, but after an engagement of five hours their whole line was repulsed.

Cotton 77. Gold 74½.

Harris, of Maryland, and Fernando Wood, defended Long, of Ohio.

CAIRO, 27th. — Reported that the rebel General Forrest, with a large force was advancing on Paducah last night. Four divisions of reinforcements have been sent from Mayfield.

Nothing transpiring here.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN ITEMS,

RICHMOND April 16.—Great excitement at Jonesboro, Illinois, caused by soldiers shooting citizens. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

The Pennsylvania Senate has adopted a resolution, removing the seat of Government to Philadelphia Meade will be retained in command of the army of the Potomac.

Raining here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND April, 17.—Baltimore Gazette of the 14th says, Gold was quoted in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th, 178½. On the 12th sterling Bills sold at 192. Flour advanced 40 cents on the barrel. Monster speculation commenced in Breadstuffs, extending through the West.

General news unimportant.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

CULPEPPER C. H., April 17.—Citizens just out of the enemy's lines, say the enemy will force a fight soon, in order to have their own troops, whose term will expire in May, not one fifth of which are re enlisted. The Yankee army is in anything but fine spirits.

Meade is reported receiving reinforcements rapidly. Maj. W. T. Smith of the army of the West, is assigned to duty in this army, as Chief Engineer on Gen. Lee's staff. All quiet in front.

FROM ORANGE C. H.

ORANGE C. H., April 17.—Deserters who have entered our lines the past week report that the enemy will begin their advance to-morrow, 8 days rations having been issued for that purpose. Also report the enemy fortifying Poney Mountain.

FROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON April, 17.—Gas in the city went out last night at 12 o'clock.

FORREST AT WORK AGAIN—SLAUGHTER OF [illegible] YANKEES.

[illegible], April 17th.—A special [illegible] to the *Advertizer and Register* from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, says Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers division. Garrison consisted 300 whites and 400 negroes. Fort Republic refusig to surrender was carried by storm. Forrest lead Bell's Brigade, and Chalmers lead McCullouch's; both entered the Fort on opposite sides simultaneously. Indiscriminate slaughter followed. 100 prisoners were taken and the balance slain. The Fort ran with blood. Many jumped in the river and were drowned or shot in the water. Over $100,000 worth of stores were taken and 6 mules captured. Confederate loss 71.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BLACKWATER—BURNSIDE LANDING FORCES AT PORTSMOUTH.

RICHMOND April, 16.—The Petersburg papers of this morning report considerable excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence of an advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes have taken place. Information deemed reliable to the Petersburg *Express*, represents Burnside's forces landing large numbers at Portsmouth, on Wednesday.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, April 15.—All quiet in front. Five Alabamians who were to have been shot to day for desertion, were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnson, until the President could be heard from. Weather cloudy and cool.

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.*—Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc, at 66⅔.
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔.
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔.
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔.
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔.
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔.
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔.

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J W. LETT.

APRIL 5, 1864

Bacon	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Pork	2 25 @ 2 50 ₱ lb
Lard	3 25 @ 3 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	2 50 @ 2 75 ₱ lb
Butter	5 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Cotton	2 00 ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$20 @ 50 ₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit	Apples & Peaches $1 50 ₱ lb
Eggs	2 25 @ 2 50 ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	$210 @ 225 ₱ barrel.
Flaxseed	$5 00 @ 800 ₱ bushel.
Fodder	$11 50 ₱ hundred.
Hay	$9 00 @ 10 00 ₱ hundred.
Shucks	$9 00 @ $10 00 ₱ hundred.
Grain—Corn	$30 00 ₱ bushel.
Wheat	$30 00 ₱ bushel.
Rye	$30 00 @ 35 00 ₱ bushel.
Oats	$15 00 ₱ bushel.
Peas	25 00 @ 30 00 ₱ bushel.
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	5 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	15 00 ₱ lb
Sole	15 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	65 00 ₱ gallon.
Apple and Peach Brandy	65 00 ₱ gallon.
Molasses	$30 ₱ gallon
Nails	4 00 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Onions	15 00 ₱ bushel.
Potatoes—Irish	$15 @ 20 00 ₱ bushel.
Sweet	$9 @ 10 00 ₱ bushel.
Rice	$1 50 ₱ lb
Sugar	15 ₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ₱ lb
Toilet	$5 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 40 @ 5 00 ₱ Yard
Salt	$30 00 @ 35 ₱ bushel.
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Wool	$4 00 @ 6 00 ₱ lb

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER will, on Saturday the 23d inst. offer for Rent, at Auction,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

on Person Street, with a well of good water, and an extensive Garden spot. The term of Renting is until January 1st 1865. Terms made known on the day of renting.

Apr12-ts DUNCAN McNEILL.

AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for Sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 17th of May, if not sooner disposed of at private Sale TWO MULES. One is large and able bodied, the other is four years old.

ALSO, Blacksmith's tools, a quantity of old Iron, and sundry other articles.

In addition to the above, will be sold a good Cow and Calf.

Apr12-ts DUNCAN McNEILL.

WANTED.

500 CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD, for the ENTERPRISE COTTON FACTORY. For further information apply to T. A. Hendrick, Sup't. at the Factory, or to

Apr4-tf GEO. BRANDT.

DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office on Green St., opposite Exchange Hotel.

☞ All Marriage, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Sammonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements as they appear, will always be marked thus (*)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 16, 1864

WE MUST DO IT.

We are compelled to advance our price for the Daily.

Mailed, $15 for six months.

Everything has gone up to such an extent that we are compelled to adopt war prices.

Gov. Vance will address the citizens of Fayetteville on

FRIDAY, 22d inst.,

at Summerville, Harnett co., Thursday 21st., at Egypt, Chatham co., Saturday 23rd.

Approaching.—The most careless observer cannot but be struck with the undoubted evidences of revolution every day to be seen among the Yankees. It is not a revolution where arms are to be used—it is not a revolution produced by excitement or passion, but, rather one of conviction slow but sure. Step by step gold has advanced in value from 130, in the past twelve months, until it has attained the high figure of 175. There has been no excitement in the money market to produce this change; it has been a gradual advance without any except a spasmodic decline, lasting a day or two, and those declines have been brought about by some manouvering on the part of Chase, the Yankee Secretary, who, base as he is, is undoubtedly one of the *first* financiers on the continent. This increased value of gold, which is in consequence of the decreased value of government securities, has been gained in the face of one of the shrewdest financial measures which has ever been adopted. We refer to the sale, at a low figure, of gold certificates by the Yankee government. These certificates are sold by Chase at 165, but, although this is the case, it has not checked the gradual but sure advance of gold. The reason of this is obvious. The people of the North are beginning to see the utter folly of attempting our subjugation.

Not only is this evident in their financial matters, which is the surest test of public sentiment, but on the floor of the United States Congress one wise man can be found who dares to propose the recognition of the Confederate States of America! Twelve months ago and it would have been as much as his head were worth to do this. But a still better evidence of the change of public feeling is, that a motion to expell the member who makes this motion is lost for want of a two-third vote! A member from oppressed and down-trodden Maryland, fired with the spirit of patriotism which undoubtedly only lies smothered in the bosoms of many of her sons, ready to burst out at the favorable moment to crush under their heel the demon of abolitionism that has so long bound them in the galling chains of slavery, boldly declares, within hearing of the miserable, despotic Ape who misrules the people, "that he hopes they (the Yankees) never will subdue the South!" "God forbid that she should be conquered!" This, with other things, goes to show that the end is at hand. Then, we say, courage, friends, courage!

Pretty Good for One Brigade.—A writer in the Lynchburg *Republican* gives the following results of the operations of Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Jones' brigade during its last campaign of seven engagements:

The fruits of these engagements have been 1,767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artillery, and about 2,000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter, without tents, without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless, and with horses worn down by constant use and scarcity of forage.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers will know the reason. Their term of subscription requires renewal.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst., Captain W. T. Muse, commander of the Confederate iron-clad gunboat North Carolina, died in Wilmington, N. C., of typhoid fever.

Again our people have reason to rejoice for the great victory that has been achieved for our cause in Louisiana. While we think that the report of the loss of the enemy must be exaggerated to some extent, there is evidence sufficient to ground a belief that a terrible punishmont has been inflicted upon Banks by our gallant leader, Kirby Smith. The reported capture of Fort Pillow may or may not be true, be this as it may, enough has been done to inspire our people with confidence, and cheer our gallant soldiers in the fight.

We are in possession of intelligence which warrants the belief that in a few short days something decisive will have occurred on the line of battle nearer home. We would not be surprised to hear that in the next few days the gallant veterans that have already crowned ther heads with laurels, well and bravely won on a scrore of bloody fields of strife, have again met the foe and crushed him under their heel.

The signs of the times are pregnant with great and decisive events—events upon the result of which, to a great extent, will depend our happiness as a people and our freedom and independence as a nation. May God vouchsafe to us a glorious victory!

The old Currency and the New Six Per Cents.—It is not generally known that the old currency may be funded in the *six per cent.* bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the amount of five hundred million of dollars. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and thus six hundred and sixty-six dollars, thus invested, will yield the same amount of interest as one thousand dollars in the four per cents—forty dollars per anuma in both cases. So the holder of the notes will ose nothing in amount of interest, by neglecting to fund them at their expressed value in four per cents, and funding them hereafter at the rate of sixty-six cents in the dollar in six per cents. The interest on the six per cents. is secured by the pledge of the revenues of the Confederacy derived from its import duties and its export duties on cotton, tobacco and naval stores. No fund or revenue is pledged or set apart for the payment of the interest on the four per cents. The holders of the six per cent. bonds will be preferred creditors of the Government, secured by the mortgage of a sufficient amount of its revenues. It is probably the most desirable disposition to be made of what remains of the old currency to convert it, scaled to the amount of one-third, into the new six per cents.—*Examiner.*

The Alexandria Case.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes the lastest news about the Alexandria case:

The discussion of the Alexandria case in the House of Lords, or rather before six members of it, has terminated, and their Lordships announce that their decision will be made public soon after Easter. The discussion was wholly uninteresting, as the merrits of the case itself were not touched upon. The arguments were on the dryest of all technicalities, and really interested nobody except the lawyers themselves. If the decision be in favor of the Goverment, then a new trial of the whole case will be ordered; but if otherwise, then the decision of the Court of Exchequer will stand, in favor of the Lairds, although that decision was only attained by the distinct understanding that an appeal was to be had to the higher courts. If this latter be the result, although the Lairds may thus obtain a technical victory, it will only be on the confession, by the highest court of the kingdom, that the language of the act of Parliament does not represent the intention of the framers of it, and will prove how little dependence is to be placed on British laws in general.

Tragic Affair.—In Bristol, Tenn., on Saturday night of last week, some two hundred members of Gen Warford's Georgia brigade, being dissatisfied with the quality of the rations drawn by them that day, determined to right themselves. They accordingly marched down in a body to the store of the post commissary, which they violently broke open and plundered of about 75 sacks of flour, 700 pounds of bacon, 10 sacks of bran, and 50 or 60 pounds of candles, which they proceeded to carry off with them. Meantime the alarm was given, and the provost guard, some twelve in number, having arrived and vainly endeavored to arrest the rioters, fired upon them, killing one (a Lieutenant Reynolds) on the spot, and wounding five or six more, one or two of them, it is said, mortally. The rest made their escape with their plunder. That night and the next day a number were caught and placed under arrest. Swift and sure punishment will be sure to follow. The men were not armed except with stones, a few bushels of which they left in the store-house. It is not pretended that they were driven to commit the act by hunger.—Their day's rations had been served out to them that morning.

Meeting of Methodist Bishops.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, will hold their annual meeting in Montgomery, on the 4th of May next. Bishops Andrew, Pierce Paine and Early are expected to be present. Bishops Soule and Kavanaugh are within the enemy's lines, and though thoroughly loyal to the South, will be unable to attend. They are engaged in caring for the church (what remains of it) in the border States. At the same time and place, the Missionary Board and the Publishing Committee will hold their annual meeting. These meetings for consultation and business used to be held in Nashville.

The Danish Iron Clads Under Fire.—The European papers contain an account of the repulse of the Danish turreted iron-clad Rolf Krake by the Prussian land batteries at Eckernforde on the 17th of February. She was built at Glasgow, in Scotland; she is covered with four and a half inch iron plates, is of twelve hundred tons burthen, draws sixteen feet water, and has two turrets or cupolas, carrying four sixty-eight pounder guns. Apertures at the top of the towers admit light and air; mechanical arrangements allow of the ship being lowered until her deck is only a few inches above the surface. An officer who was on board during the action says:

"We passed Holneas without replying to the fire of the battery stationed there, and took up the position which had been designated. There we anchored, with our broadside towards two fixed batteries, and one movable field battery, which opened upon us a murderous fire with round shot, bomb shell and shrapnel. A tongue of land prevented our seeing the bridge we had been ordered to destroy. The enemy fired very well. His fixed batteries were masked, and it is, therefore, impossible to say how much damage we did him; but I saw a couple of shells at a rifled gun that rained conical shot upon us from the heights, and, when cheering off, bombarded a mill and a house.

We returned to Sonderborg, after being engaged an hour and a half. The Rolf Krake stood the trial well. She was hulled sixty-six times, each shot being of itself sufficient to sink a wooden ship. The towers were hit several times; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steam pipe, two through the foremast, one through the mainmast, two through the mizzen, and from sixty to seventy through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. The deck is torn up in many places, the tackle much cut, the three boats riddled; every vulnerable point was hit, and I should like to have seen any part of the deck where a man could have been stationed without certainty of death. We calculated that about five thousand pounds of iron were expended upon us, and you may suppose that we contributed our share. The noise was deafening, produced as much by our own fire as the missiles of the enemy, whose shells flew about in all directions. One, which burst directly over the tower in which I was stationed, sent in a shower of puces, which set fire to two mattresses, damaged my frontispiece, grazed my leg, smashed my telescope, and penetrated a coat lying by my side in half a dozen places. I am still deaf of one ear from the din—otherwise not much hurt. One man in each tower was also slightly wounded, and, curiously enough, each in the left cheek.

The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns.

Benjamin Franklin on Offers of Pardon Upon Submission.—The reply of Benjamin Franklin to Lord Howe, in 1776, when he presented the plan of the English Government to the "American rebels" of Pardon upon submission, is most appropriate to the present tate of things. Hear what he says:

"The official dispatches to which you refer me contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of Parliament, viz: offers of pardon upon submission; when I am sorry to find, as it must give your Lordship pain to be sent so far upon so hopeless a business."

"Directing pardon to be offered to the Colonies, who are the very parties injured, expresses, indeed, that opinion of ignorance, baseness and insensibility, which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentment. It is impossible we should think of submission to a government that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burat our defenceless towns in the midst of winter, excited the savages to massacre peaceful farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country we once held so dear; but were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you, I mean the British nation, to forgive the people you have so heavily injured. You can never confide again in those as fellow-subjects, and permit them to enjoy equal freedom, to whom, you know, you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; and this must impel you, if we are again under your government, to endeavour the breaking of our spirit by the severest tyranny, and obstructing, by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity. * * * I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it, and that even success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

The Paris Elections.—A Paris correspondent, referring to the election, by large majorities, of Carnot and Garnier Pages, avowed enemies of imperialism, as Deputies in the Corps Legislatif from Paris, says:

You will naturally ask how this manifestation is regarded by the Government and what effect it produces upon the person who is principally attacked by it? From information which reaches us from a confidential source at the moment I write this, the Emperor appears to be greatly moved and troubled by this persevering enmity of the Parisians against himself and his dynasty. I am told, indeed, that he regards the matter in a much graver light than even his Ministers and those about him. The latter count always upon the support of the Provinces, and think the Government thereby secure. But the Emperor knows how great influence the example of the Capital still exercises, and how all the large cities of the Empire will attempt to emulate what is done in Paris. It is this impression and the anxiety as to the future which it creates, which no doubt greatly confirms the Emperor' resolution to avoid a general and revolutionary war in Europe, if it be possible to do so.

Hats.—A Hat manufactory has been established at Statesville, N. C., and the *Express* says that as fine an article is made as was ever brought from Yorkville.

THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

There was once a hermit who lived in the deep recess of a forest. Some bitter grief had induced him, while he was still young, to seek seclusion from the world in this dreary solitude. He had built himself a small hut of wood, and with his goats and the wild fruits of the forest he barely managed to maintain existence.

He had thus passed many years, when one day, as he was thinking over the scenes of his past life, some doubts arose in his mind concerning the justice of God. He therefore resolved to go forth once more in the world, in order to gain further knowledge which might enlighten him.

The hermit arose and set out upon his travels. He had not proceeded far when he was accosted by a youth of a fair and gentle countenance, who, on being told of the hermit's object offered to accompany him on his journey, since his road lay in the same direction. That night they came to a stately and magnificent castle, where they were graciously received and hospitably entertained. The following morning they took leave of their kind host and proceeded on their journey.

"Ah!" said the hermit, "In this instance I must confess that justice seems to have been wisely dispensed, since the good things of this world could not have been better bestowed than on one so kind and benevolent as our good host. May God bless and prosper him to the end of his days."

But the youth was silent.

They traveled on till nightfall, when they came to a miserable cottage, where they knocked and begged for shelter. It was a wretched hovel; the roof was partly falling in, and cobwebs hung like draperies around the walls. This comfortless abode was occupied by a feeble, emaciated old man, who was seated on a large oaken chest bound with bands of iron, the key of which he wore around his neck.

"Why do you ask for shelter at a poor place like this?" said the miser, for such he was. "I have but a little straw on which to rest my aching limbs, and a morsel of black bread and water is all that has ever passed my lips for many a day. Come not to me then for shelter and entertainment—this poor hut is unable to afford it."

"But no other human dwelling is near," urged the youth; "the wind howls wild and fierce, and heavy clouds are gathering over our heads, threatening to discharge their fury upon us. For pity's sake permit us to take shelter under your roof. This is all we ask."

The miser then reluctantly unfastened the door and admitted them. The old man spread some straw for his guests in the only corner where the rain did not pour through the roof, and again seating himself on the chest, he remained awake all night that he might keep a watch over his unwelcome visitors.

At dawn of day the hermit and his companions arose to depart, but to the surprise and dismay of the hermit, on taking leave of their host, the youth produced from under his cloak a golden goblet, which he had taken from the castle, and presented it to the miser, who received it with brightening eyes and a grim smile of satisfaction.

"Well;" though the hermit, this is a strange youth, but I will not part from him just yet"—for his wonder and curiosity were aroused by such an unaccountable proceeding.

The next day was very hot, the travellers grew faint and weary; so they entered a poor, though neat and pretty cottage, and asked for a drink of water. The inmates of the cottage consisted of a feeble old couple their widowed daughter and a little grandson. The daughter seemed worn by anxiety and fatigue; since, with all her industry and care she could scarcely earn enough to support them all as her old parents were entirely dependent upon her, however, what with the extreme cleanliness neat little garden and gay flowers which adorned each casement, the place looked most comfortable and cheerful.

At the approach of the hermit and companion, the young woman smilingly bade them welcome, and invited them to share their frugal evening repast. It merely consisted of bread, and milk and a few radishes. After this simple meal they all knelt down while the old man pronounced a short, simple, but fervent prayer for the blessing and assistance of the Almighty. The old couple and the child then retired to rest, but the daughter took down her spinning wheel and began working with great industry. The hermit and the youth then arose and took leave of their poor but hospitable hostess.

The youth carried a torch which he had just lighted at the cottage fire. They had hardly proceeded a few steps, when the youth turned back and set fire to the straw thatch of the cottage. The wind being strong and the thatch dry, the cottage was soon in flames, nothing being saved but the lives of the inmates. The hermit was so horror-struck and afraid that he darst not venture any remark on the conduct of his strange companion, but continued his journey in silence, ever and anon gazing at the youth with a mingled feeling of awe and wonder. That same night they passed a hut among the mountains, from whence sounds of lamentation and a bitter cry were heard. They entered and found a mother weeping over her only child, while the father was bending over him with a countenance in which was expressed the most intense grief. As the travelers entered, the parents of the child looked up and cried: "Oh, pray for us, Holy Father, that our child may be spared!"

Thereupon the hermit knelt down to pray; but the youth took a cup and prepared a draught, which he administered to the sick child; and the child immediately expired. The remainder of that night they staid at the hut, and next morning the youth engaged the father of the child as their guide over the mountains.

This time the hermit hesitated to go with his companion any further, but somehow an irresistable impulse urged him to follow the mysterious youth. They had travelled some way over the steep rock paths of the mountains, when they came to a slight bridge of plank thrown over an abyss. On passing over this, the youth pushed his guide and hurled him headlong into the yawning gulf.

"Wretch!" cried the hermit, who could no longer control his feelings, and I was springing toward him with uplifted arm; but just as he was on the point of seizing him, a bright cloud enveloped the youth, and a dazzling radiance shone around him; for, lo! the arch-angel Michael arose on the cloud before him. Then the angel spake, saying:

"Thou didst doubt the justice of God, and now thou hast seen it. The goblet which I took from the castle was poisoned, and therein will the miser find his due reward. The good people, whose cottage I burned down, will find a treasure which hath long been buried under its foundation; and the child whom I poisoned would have grown up a murderer and a robber, like his father, whom I threw into the abyss as a just reward for his iniquities."

The Hermit—who had fallen on his face—now looked up, but the arch angel had disappeared.

Healed of all his doubts, the hermit returned to his silent retreat in the forest glades, where he passed the remainder of his days in humble meditation on the mysterious ways of God.

The Prison on Lake Erie.

(BY A PRISONER ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.)

The full, round moon, in God's blue bend,
Glides o'er her path so queenly—
Dark shadows creep, fade into lite,
And stars look down serenely,
A captive looks out on the scene—
A scene so sad and dreary;
And thinks a weary captive's thoughts
In prison on Lake Erie.

The happy, happy days of youth
Flirt by him fast and faster;
The joys which gave no warning note
Of manhood's dire disaster;
The days when joy, and peaceful homes,
And firesides bright and cheery,
Come back to find him sad and worn,
In prison on Lake Erie.

A passing cloud flies o'er the scene,
The light, a moment banished,
Returns again, but now, alas!
The vision bright has vanished.
The happy view of childhood's throne
Leaves but a picture dreary,
To rest the aching eye upon,
In prison on Lake Erie!

How many moons will rise and wane;
How many months will languish—
Ere Peace, the white winged angel comes
To sooth a nation's anguish?
God speed the long'd and pray'd for day,
When lov'd ones, bright and cherry,
Shall welcome us around the hearth,
From prison on Lake Erie.

Johnson's Island, February, 1864.

A German Estimate of Lincoln.—A German correspondent of a Boston radical paper writes from Washington as follows:

"As for Mr. Lincoln, he has not the least interest for me. He is from every ideal view, a total null—a good natured monster, totally devoid of ideas, upheld simply by his concealed cunning, a quality which harmonizes so well with coarseness. Here, in Washington, he has few friends. All speak of him with contempt. * * His love of show alone would excite any republican indignation. Two cavalerises hold continual guard at his gate, and two infanterises at the entrance of his door. Mrs. Lincoln, they say, wants it so, and, to please her, the republican President must make lacqueys of freeborn republican citizens every day. Even in Europe no Prince permits himself such humbug. Congress ought to take hold of this matter. One of the most prominent politicians in Washington told me he heard Mr. Lincoln say, "The best policy is to have no policy at all." I replied, "translated into German, that means it is best to have no principles at all, and as little sense as possible." This is aptly expressed by our German proverb: "He gets along by his stupidity." And it is very simple; for those who are smarter make use of him, and those who are still more stupid aid him."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters, 2d N. C. Battalion,
Fayetteville Arsenal & Armory,
April, 16, 1864.

NOTICE.

THIS being the day for enrollment in Cumberland county, of men between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50, an opportunity is offered to them to join a company of Mounted Riflemen, now being organized at this post for local defence.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Apr16-tf Major 2d N. C. Battalion.

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